

# Observation of Peak Neoclassical Toroidal Viscous Force in the DIII-D Tokamak

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Observation of a theoretically predicted peak in the neoclassical toroidal viscosity (NTV) force as a function of toroidal plasma rotation rate  $\Omega$  is reported. The NTV was generated by applying  $n = 3$  magnetic fields from internal coils to low  $\Omega$  plasmas produced with nearly balanced neutral beam injection. Locally, the peak corresponds to a toroidal rotation rate  $\Omega_0$  where the radial electric field  $E_r$  is near zero as determined by radial ion force balance.

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Understanding the influence of nonaxisymmetric (NA) magnetic fields on toroidal plasma rotation remains a fundamental challenge of fusion plasma science. In this Letter we investigate the toroidal rotation dependence of neoclassical toroidal viscosity (NTV) driven by NA magnetic perturbations (i.e., those which have some toroidal angular dependence). NA magnetic fields are always present, stemming from either machine errors in coil alignment, current leads, etc., of the order of  $\delta B/B_0 \sim 10^{-4}$ , or from magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) mode activity, with  $\delta B/B_0 \sim 10^{-3}$ . Here  $B_0 \sim 1\text{--}2$  Tesla is the typical equilibrium magnetic field strength for present tokamaks such as DIII-D [1].

One important effect of NA magnetic fields is their modification of  $|\vec{B}|$  along a magnetic fieldline. Breaking toroidal symmetry introduces bounce-averaged mirror and curvature forces with toroidal components that when crossed with the equilibrium magnetic field generate non-ambipolar radial particle and heat fluxes. In a fluid moment approach [2] toroidal forces arising from symmetry breaking appear as a modification to the parallel stress tensor, generating a *toroidal* viscous force which is absent in the limit of perfect axisymmetry.

When the NA magnetic field amplitude is much less than the poloidal mirror trapping, i.e.,  $\delta B/B_0 \ll \epsilon = r/R_0$ , poloidal and *toroidal* plasma flows on magnetic flux surfaces can be determined successively [3,4]. First, on the ion-ion collision time scale  $1/\nu_i$  ( $\sim$  msec), the parallel force balance equation describes the damping of poloidal flow to a diamagnetic-like rate given by  $\langle q\vec{V}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}\theta \rangle \simeq (c_p/Z_i e)dT_i/d\chi$ . ( $c_p$  is often labeled  $k_i$  [5]). Here  $\vec{V}_i$  is the ion fluid velocity,  $T_i$  is the ion temperature,  $Z_i e$  is the dominant ion species charge,  $\chi$  is the poloidal magnetic flux function,  $q = \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\nabla}\zeta / \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\nabla}\theta = d\Psi/d\chi$  is the toroidal “safety factor,”  $\theta$  ( $\zeta$ ) is a poloidal (toroidal) angle,  $c_p$  is a number of order unity, and  $\langle \cdots \rangle$  denotes a flux surface

average. Second, on a longer transport time scale roughly of order  $[v_{ti}/R_0(\delta B_n/B_0)^2]^{-1}$ , with  $v_{ti} \equiv \sqrt{2T_i/m_i}$  the ion thermal speed, the NA magnetic fields damp the *toroidal* component of plasma flow to a rotation rate  $\Omega_*(\nu_i, E_r) = [(c_t + c_p)/(Z_i e)]dT_i/d\chi$ , where  $c_t$  is a number of order unity. In this two-stage successive determination of the plasma flows, the NTV damping rate has the form [3,6,7]

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t} = -\mu_{\parallel}(\nu_i, E_r) \left\langle \frac{\delta B_n^2}{B_0^2} \right\rangle [\Omega - \Omega_*(\nu_i, E_r)]. \quad (1)$$

Here,  $\langle \delta B_n^2/B_0^2 \rangle$  is the relative amplitude of the NA fields,  $\Omega \equiv \langle R^2 \vec{V} \cdot \vec{\nabla}\zeta \rangle / \langle R^2 \rangle$ , and  $\mu_{\parallel}(\nu_i, E_r)$  is the NTV damping rate.

Experiments on DIII-D [8], JET [9], NSTX [10], and MAST [11] have all observed toroidal flow damping with the application of external NA fields in general agreement with the form given in (1). With the recent introduction of both co- and counter- $I_p$  neutral beam injection, the DIII-D tokamak is now able to access low toroidal rotation states and observe both toroidal flow damping and spin-up [12,13], to an offset value in qualitative agreement with  $\Omega_*$  defined in (5) below.

In this Letter, we expand on previous work by performing a rotation scan of the NTV torque applied by external nonresonant  $n = 3$  fields from the internal coils [14] on the DIII-D tokamak. Varying the toroidal precessional drift relative to other characteristic frequencies of interest causes a change in the level of NTV damping [15–17]. As will be shown below, scanning toroidal rotation is equivalent to varying the radial electric field, and thus will induce a transition between asymptotic NTV collisionality regimes of interest to tokamaks.

Time scales longer than compressional Alfvén wave times ( $\sim \mu$  sec) require radial force balance, which yields [3,4]

$$\omega_E = \frac{\langle qR^2 \vec{V}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla} \theta \rangle}{\langle R^2 \rangle} - \frac{1}{Z_i e n_i} \frac{dp_i}{d\chi} - \Omega \equiv \Omega_0 - \Omega, \quad (2)$$

where  $\omega_E \equiv d\phi/d\chi \approx E_r/(RB_\theta)$  is the toroidal  $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$  precessional drift frequency. If the plasma profiles are assumed to remain fixed, then (2) indicates that scanning  $\Omega$  will cause a concomitant change in  $E_r$ . This will in turn vary the critical collisionality ratio  $\nu_i/\omega_E$ , and cause transitions between the relevant NTV regimes.

For DIII-D high confinement (H-mode) plasmas, the ion collision rate is much smaller than both the toroidal transit frequency and the bounce frequency of particles trapped in the  $1/R$  variation of the magnetic field. Under these conditions, the trapped particle orbits are influenced by the small nonaxisymmetric fields and their resulting magnetic drifts determine the level of neoclassical toroidal viscosity in the plasma. The relevant asymptotic NTV regimes are the  $1/\nu$  [15],  $\sqrt{\nu}$  [16], and the superbanana-plateau (SBP) [17]. To illustrate the existence of a peak NTV torque at low  $E_r$ , we connect the three regimes by Padé approximation:

$$\frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial t} = -\mu_{\parallel p}(\Omega) \left\langle \frac{\delta B_n^2}{B_0^2} \right\rangle [\Omega - \Omega_*(\Omega)], \quad (3)$$

$$\mu_{\parallel p}(\Omega) = \frac{0.21|n|\nu_i^2\sqrt{\epsilon}\hat{\nu}}{\langle R^2 \rangle [\omega_E|^{3/2} + 0.30|\omega_{\nabla B}|\sqrt{\hat{\nu}} + 0.04\hat{\nu}^{3/2}]}. \quad (4)$$

The smoothed NTV offset frequency is

$$\Omega_*(\Omega) \equiv \frac{c_p + c_t(\Omega)}{Z_i e} \frac{dT_i}{d\chi}, \quad (5)$$

$$c_t(\Omega) = \frac{2.84|\omega_E|^{3/2} + 0.84|\omega_{\nabla B}|\sqrt{\hat{\nu}} + 0.10\hat{\nu}^{3/2}}{|\omega_E|^{3/2} + 0.34|\omega_{\nabla B}|\sqrt{\hat{\nu}} + 0.02\hat{\nu}^{3/2}} - \frac{5}{2}. \quad (6)$$

Here  $|\omega_E|$  should be expanded via (2),  $\hat{\nu} \equiv \nu_i/(|n|\epsilon)$  for compactness, and  $n$  is the toroidal mode number of the applied NA field. The grad- $B$  drift frequency for superbananas is  $\omega_{\nabla B}$ , estimated for thermal particles as  $|\omega_{\nabla B}| \equiv T_j/(|Z_j e|) |d\epsilon/d\chi|$  [17]. For simplicity, we have taken only the very deep SBP regime, in the limit  $E_r \rightarrow 0$ , and thus eliminated any pitch-angle dependence on the toroidal precessional drift or the need for pitch-angle integrals. A more complete connection formula will be left to a future publication. The emphasis here is on the existence of an experimental peak in the NTV torque at low  $E_r$  (i.e.,  $|\omega_E| \rightarrow 0$ ), which is predicted by (3) and (4).

The Padé approximant damping rate  $\mu_{\parallel p}(\Omega)$  is a strongly peaked function of  $\Omega$  around  $\Omega_0$ , where  $E_r \approx 0$ . Near this peak, (4) reduces to either the SBP regime for  $\nu_i/(|n|\epsilon) < 7.5|\omega_{\nabla B}|$  or the  $1/\nu$  regime when the converse is true. Outside of the peaked region, (4) quickly transitions to the  $\sqrt{\nu}$  regime. Integrating the flux-surface-averaged NTV damping rate over the plasma volume via  $\int dV$  [Eq. (3)] yields the total NTV torque on the plasma. In the large aspect-ratio limit this reduces to

$$-T_{\text{NTV}} = 4\pi^2 R_0^3 \int_0^a r dr \rho_M \mu_{\parallel p}^{\text{cyl}} \left\langle \frac{\delta B_n^2}{B_0^2} \right\rangle (\Omega - \Omega_*)^{\text{cyl}}. \quad (7)$$

Here the superscript “cyl” denotes we have approximated  $\Omega \equiv \langle R^2 \vec{V} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \xi \rangle / \langle R^2 \rangle \sim V_\xi/R$  along the outboard midplane in what follows.

To investigate the existence of the peak in the total NTV torque predicted by the combination of (4) and (7), NA magnetic field perturbations are applied to DIII-D plasmas using the internal coils: a set of 12 picture-frame coils toroidally distributed at two poloidal locations, six above and six below the midplane [14]. For this experiment, the internal coils are configured in “odd-parity” (the upper set of coils are out of phase with the lower set by  $180^\circ$ ) to apply predominantly nonresonant  $n = 3$  magnetic fields. The DIII-D plasmas presented in this Letter are moderate  $\beta_N \sim 1.6$ – $1.7$ , high confinement (H-mode) discharges, and have similar lower single null diverted cross sections. Typical ion density, ion temperature, and toroidal rotation profiles along the outboard midplane are shown in Fig. 1 plotted against a normalized minor radius  $\rho$ . (Here,  $\rho \propto \sqrt{\Psi}$  such that  $0 \leq \rho \leq 1$  across the plasma and  $\Psi$  is the toroidal magnetic flux).

The total NTV torque dependence on toroidal rotation is observed by making several plasmas with similar safety factor  $q$ , density, and temperature, but different toroidal rotation  $\Omega$ . In each shot, the density, temperature,  $\beta_N$ , and toroidal rotation  $\Omega$  [determined by a preprogrammed neutral beam injected (NBI) torque] are allowed to reach steady-state (see Fig. 2). To measure the dependence of the radially integrated total NTV torque (7) on toroidal

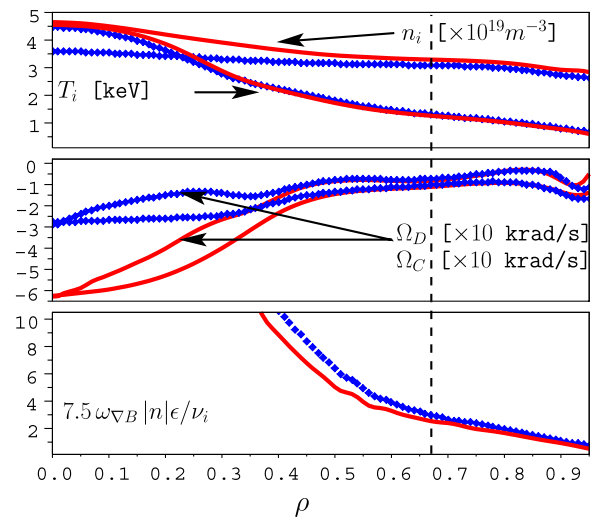


FIG. 1 (color online). Experimental profiles (top, center) for shot 138574 at  $t = 1900$  ms (solid line) and  $t = 2400$  ms (marker). Vertical dashed line shows surface where CER feedback was performed. (lower) Plot indicating  $\nu_i/(|n|\epsilon) < 7.5|\omega_{\nabla B}|$ , peak NTV torque in core governed by the SBP regime [17]. As  $\rho \rightarrow 1$  the SBP and  $1/\nu$  [15] regimes become comparable in this model, (i.e., as the ratio approaches unity).

rotation the neutral beams are operated in rotation feedback mode, attempting to hold the observed charge exchange recombination (CER) carbon impurity rotation,  $\Omega_C$ , at the  $\rho = 0.67$  surface constant. While the beams are on rotation feedback, the I-coils are rapidly switched on at  $t \approx 2050$  ms to 3 kA. As is clear in Fig. 2, the neutral beams maintain the  $\rho = 0.67$  impurity rotation value of  $\Omega_C \approx 10$  krad/s; but this requires  $\Delta T_{\text{NBI}} \sim 1$  Nm less counter- $I_p$  injected neutral beam torque after the I-coil  $n = 3$  fields are applied. As shown in Fig. 1, the beam feedback successfully keeps the equilibrium profiles fixed at  $\rho = 0.67$  (vertical dashed line).

The total NTV torque applied by the I-coils, i.e., that given by (7), can be read directly from the jump in the beam torque:  $\Delta T_{\text{NBI}} = -T_{\text{NTV}}(\Omega)$  as seen in Fig. 2 and is calculated using TRANSP [18]. For this particular shot, 138 574, the toroidal rotation rate at the  $\rho = 0.67$  surface is  $\Omega_C \approx 10$  krad/s. This torque measurement procedure is repeated for several similar discharges, with different  $\Omega_C$  values on the  $\rho = 0.67$  surface. The resultant total NTV torque as a function of the deuterium toroidal rotation rate,  $\Omega_D$ , (calculated from  $\Omega_C$  using NCLASS [19]) at the  $\rho = 0.67$  surface is plotted with diamonds in Fig. 3 and clearly shows a peak. This is in contradiction with the NTV torque obtainable by neglecting any  $\Omega$  (or  $E_r$ ) dependence in the damping rate (4), which would produce a linear NTV torque with rotation rate, i.e.,  $-T_{\text{NTV}} \propto (\Omega - \Omega_*)$ .

To compare the NTV torque predicted by (7) with the experimental data, the nonresonant magnetic perturbation profile  $\langle \delta B_n^2(r)/B_0^2 \rangle$  from the applied  $n = 3$  fields is calculated using the MARS-F code [20]. CER poloidal rotation data was unavailable for all but one of the shots. Thus direct measurement of  $E_r$  via (2) is not possible. Following the neoclassical flow damping arguments discussed earlier,

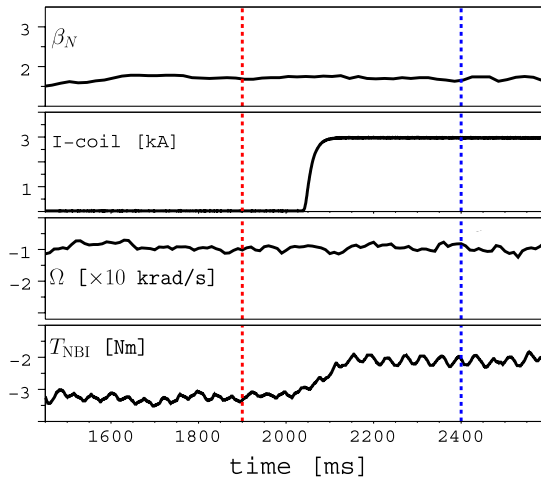


FIG. 2 (color online). Experimental time trace for shot 138 574, showing  $\beta_N$ , internal coil current, rotation rate at  $\rho = 0.67$ , and the total injected neutral beam torque. Positive rotation and NBI torque are both in the co- $I_p$  direction. Vertical dashed lines refer to the profiles plotted in Fig. 1 before ( $t = 1900$  ms) and after ( $t = 2400$  ms) internal coil switch-on.

we assume the poloidal flow is damped to  $\langle q \vec{V}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla} \theta \rangle \approx (c_p/Z_i e) dT_i/d\chi$  on the ion-ion collision time scale. Then, the radial electric field is completely determined by (2) which in the cylindrical limit reduces to

$$\omega_E^{\text{cyl}} \approx \frac{c_p - 1}{Z_i e} \frac{dT_i}{d\chi} - \frac{T_i}{Z_i e n_i} \frac{dn_i}{d\chi} - \Omega^{\text{cyl}}. \quad (8)$$

A theoretical NTV torque scan is performed with (7) using the equilibrium for shot 138 574 at 2400 ms. The profiles are held fixed, while the deuterium toroidal rotation profile is scanned self-similarly, i.e.,  $\Omega(\rho) = \Omega f(\rho)$ , where  $-30 \leq \Omega \leq 15$  krad/sec and  $f(\rho) \equiv \Omega(\rho)/\Omega(0.67)$  is a normalized rotation profile from shot 138 574 at 2400 ms. The computed torque as a function of  $\Omega$  is shown by the solid line labeled “model” in Fig. 3. In addition, the NTV torque (7) is calculated for each shot independently and plotted (triangles) in the same figure. In all cases, the profiles are integrated from  $\rho = 0.0$  to 0.95. The point NTV rotation scan (triangles) is calculated by taking the average of the computed torque profile  $\sim 100$  ms before and  $\sim 400$  ms after the internal coil switch-on.

Reasonable agreement between the model (line), the theory points (triangles), and the data (diamonds) for the location of the peak center in Fig. 3 is obtained by fitting the unknown value of the equilibrium neoclassical poloidal rotation constant  $c_p$  to a value of  $c_p = 1.4$ . The width of the peak predicted by theory is narrower than the data by a factor of 3. From a theoretical viewpoint, this is not surprising since we have used a Padé approximation between

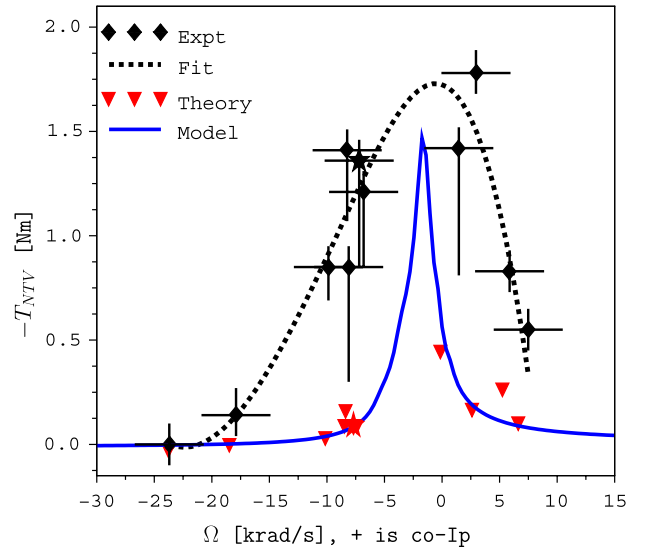


FIG. 3 (color online). Comparison of measured NTV (diamonds), and cylindrical torque model (line) versus deuterium toroidal rotation (obtained from NCLASS) at  $\rho = 0.67$ . A least-squares spline fit (dashed) is shown for the data. Individual NTV torque points (triangles) are shown for each shot by taking the average of (7) computed slightly before and after internal coil switch-on. The starred points indicate shot 138 574.

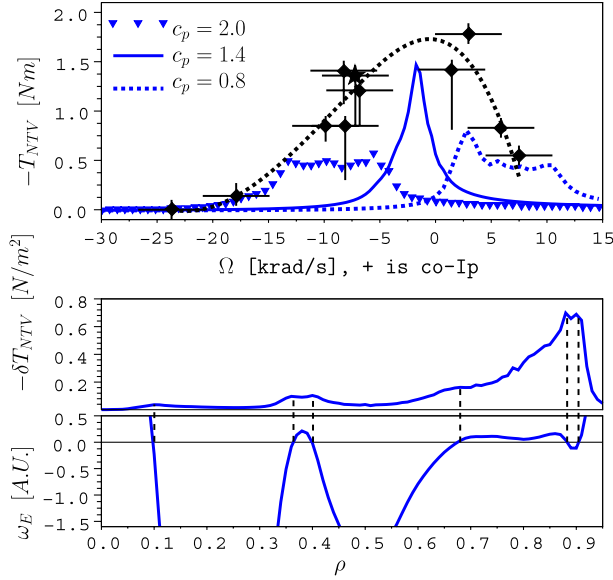


FIG. 4 (color online). Total cylindrical ( $m, n = 2, 3$ ) NTV torque (top) integrated over the plasma profile as a function of  $\Omega$  at  $\rho = 0.67$ ; symbols are as in Fig. 3. Varying only the poloidal rotation value,  $c_p$ , the best fit is  $c_p = 1.4$  (solid line) bracketed by two other curves with  $c_p = 1.4 \pm 0.6$  respectively. Representative torque density (center) for  $c_p = 1.4$ , which has local maxima and one inflection point where  $\omega_E \approx 0$  (lower plot) and indicated with vertical dashed lines.

asymptotic regimes which does not smooth over pitch angle and particle energy.

Using NCLASS, we may estimate  $c_p$  using

$$c_p^{\text{NCLASS}} \equiv c_{pN} \approx Z_i e U_{\theta,i} B_0^2 (B_i R dT_i / d\chi)^{-1}, \quad (9)$$

where  $U_{\theta,i} \equiv \vec{V}_i \cdot \vec{\nabla}\theta / (\vec{B} \cdot \vec{\nabla}\theta)$ , and  $B_i$  is the toroidal component of the magnetic field. For shot 138574 at 2400 ms, Eq. (9) varies across the plasma minor radius with a mean value of  $\overline{c_{pN}} = 0.7$  and produces a torque similar to the dashed curve plotted with a constant  $c_p = 0.8$  profile shown in the top panel of Fig. 4. However, our NTV model (7) is sensitive to variation in  $c_p$ , as it determines where in the minor radius  $E_r = 0$ . As an illustration, (7) is plotted against the data for three different flat  $c_p$  profiles in the top plot of Fig. 4. The experimental peak is well bracketed by the two curves with  $c_p = 1.4 \pm 0.6$ , respectively. The center panel in Fig. 4 shows a representative NTV torque density profile  $\delta T_{\text{NTV}} \equiv dT_{\text{NTV}}/dV$  for  $c_p = 1.4$ . Local maxima (and one inflection point) exist approximately everywhere the radial electric field vanishes as determined by (8) and shown with  $\omega_E$  in the lower panel in Fig. 4.

In summary, this Letter reports the first observation of a theoretically-predicted peak in the NTV torque for low toroidal rotation rates,  $-10 < \Omega < 5$  krad/s, in DIII-D by applying external  $n = 3$  nonaxisymmetric (NA) magnetic fields with the internal coils. The location of the experimental peak center agrees with a reduced NTV theory model when the poloidal rotation parameter is fitted

to a value  $c_p = 1.4$ . This differs from the averaged value  $\overline{c_{pN}} = 0.7$  predicted by axisymmetric neoclassical theory, by a factor of 2. The observed width remains wider than the model by roughly a factor of 3. The reduced NTV model presented here is meant to illustrate the theoretical prediction of a peak NTV torque at low toroidal rotation. Further calculations with a more sophisticated NTV formula involving smoothed integrals in pitch-angle and particle energy will be left to a future publication. These results are significant in demonstrating that the  $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$  and diamagnetic-level poloidal and toroidal flows and the torques on them discussed here and in [12,13] are as predicted by a combination of axisymmetric and NA neoclassical theory. NTV has the potential to alter rotation profiles in low external torque configurations for a variety of applications in ITER.

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